

The remarks were informal, dealing with various aspects of scholarly work, and the great need of a more active interest in the advancement of science in southern institutions. These gatherings were all well attended and the discussion led in several places to an active participation on the part of various members of the faculties concerned.

In view of the efforts made by the association to stimulate a greater interest in scientific advancement in the south, the results of this campaign have not been as encouraging as they should be. In the opinion of your secretary there are various reasons for this condition of affairs, but too much space would be required to consider them here at any length. A few points may, however, be mentioned to indicate the general status of science in southern colleges and universities:

1. Outside the agricultural experiment stations, scientific research is not usually encouraged. There is a widespread notion that research and teaching are inimical. Since few southern institutions can afford the luxury of men engaged primarily for research, it is commonly agreed to dispense with this feature of higher education and concentrate upon the employment of "good teachers."

2. The teaching hours of the faculties are often considerable. Almost never are they short of 15 periods per week, and sometimes they run as high as 40. The large number of different courses which one man is thus required to undertake, to say nothing of his participation in committee work of various sorts, leaves him with neither energy nor time for research.

3. The salaries paid to professors are usually inadequate. The men are thus unable to get away to graduate institutions on sabbatical leave or during the summer for special work in their respective fields.

4. There is little active competition in the filling of vacancies, since the openings are infrequently made public before the positions are filled. Furthermore, the compensation of full professors is commonly uniform, hence there is no stimulus within the institution for

advancement of salary in recognition of activity along research lines.

5. The instructors and younger men of the faculties are often recruited from recent graduates who have had little experience in advanced work and often have not definitely determined upon a university career. They therefore lack the stimulus of advancement in their profession through original work, and fail to appreciate the value of national gatherings of scientific men, as providing inspiration, and affording an opportunity for personal contact with men in their own lines of endeavor.

Respectfully submitted,  
R. M. OGDEN

December 30, 1913

#### *MINUTES OF THE SECOND MEETING OF THE PACIFIC COAST COMMITTEE*

THE committee met on February 7, 1914, in Parlor B of the Palace Hotel, San Francisco.

Present: Chairman Campbell, President Branner, Mrs. Moody, Dr. MacDougal, Professors Haskell, Jenkins, Kellogg, Kofoed, Kroeber, Lawson, Leuschner, E. P. Lewis, Martin, Merriam, Sanford, Setchell, Stillman; Professor Louderback representing the Pacific Association of Scientific Societies, and Commissioner Barr representing the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

It was voted that ten should constitute a quorum.

The minutes of the last meeting, as printed in *SCIENCE*, were approved.

It was voted to strike out the word "Coast" in the designation "Pacific Division."

The report of the executive committee, presenting resolutions of policy, was discussed, and with some amendments, finally adopted as follows:

1. It shall be the purpose of the Pacific Division of the American Association for the Advancement of Science to promote the interests of science through formal and definite cooperation with all Pacific Coast scientific societies of good standards already in existence, and to organize sections in necessary lines of work for which no other provision has been made, such sections to be maintained only until the subjects shall be otherwise

provided for by the organization of affiliated societies.

2. The times and places of meeting of the division shall be decided by a committee consisting of a representative of the division and one representative of each of the affiliated societies.

3. The division shall organize or maintain no sections for the presentation of technical programs in the lines represented by affiliated societies. The technical programs shall be organized by the separate societies, with one member of the division council as a member of the program committee of each society.

4. Individual members of societies need not become division members, and division members need not join societies, but the privileges of those members belonging only to the division to present worthy papers in the proper programs and to take part in the discussions should be recognized.

5. All general sessions, public lectures, appointments of committees for general scientific purposes, etc., shall be controlled by officers of the Pacific division.

6. The constituents of the Pacific division shall be the individual members of the American Association for the Advancement of Science living in the territory defined by the original resolution establishing the Pacific division, and such constituent societies existing within this territory as are up to standard and which shall apply for membership and be accepted by the division, all societies at present constituents of the Pacific Association of Scientific Societies to have the privilege of affiliation until July 1, 1916.

The appointment of a subcommittee to draft a constitution for the Pacific Division was referred to the executive committee with power to act.

A special committee consisting of Director Campbell, Dr. MacDougal and Professor Merriam was appointed to select the associate secretary with power to act. (This committee met later in the day and appointed Albert L. Barrows to this position.)

Professor Lawson presented the report of the committee on the time and place of meeting. The report of the committee was finally adopted with some amendments as follows:

1. The American Association for the Advancement of Science should maintain a central office in San Francisco during the time of meeting.

2. The general sessions of the meeting should be held in San Francisco.

3. The evening lectures should be given in San Francisco.

4. The sectional meetings should be held chiefly in Berkeley.

5. There should be one day's session for sectional meetings at Stanford University.

6. The time of meeting should be the first week in August, 1915.

The chairman stated that Director Hale had declined the chairmanship of the committee on scientific program on account of his health, and that a new appointment would be announced later. (President J. C. Branner has since consented to become chairman of this committee.)

Adjourned to meet at the call of the chair.

E. P. LEWIS,  
*Secretary.*

#### SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND NEWS

PROFESSOR J. H. COMSTOCK, of Cornell University, has received one of the twelve honorary memberships of the Société Entomologique of Belgium.

THE Franklin Institute of the State of Pennsylvania has awarded its Elliott Cresson gold medal to Professor Wolfgang Gaede for his molecular air pump, in consideration of the very great value of this invention for the quick production of vacua beyond those hitherto obtainable.

THE Cameron prize of the University of Edinburgh has been awarded to Professor Paul Ehrlich in recognition of his discovery of salvarsan and other contributions to medical science.

PROFESSOR ERNST NEUMANN, the pathologist of Königsberg, has been given an honorary doctorate of medicine at the University of Geneva on the occasion of his eightieth birthday.

M. HENRI BERGSON, professor of philosophy at the Collège de France, has been elected to membership in the French Academy.

PROFESSOR J. G. FRAZER has been elected a member of the Athenæum Club for "distinguished eminence."